UNITED
NATIONS

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S/23903
12 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of further Iranian violations of the cease-fire between the two countries for the period from 2 to 7 May 1992.

1. At 0855 hours on 2 May 1992, three Iranians were observed strengthening the communications trench at geographical coordinates 035937 inside the area of separation.

2. At 1130 hours on 2 May 1992, an Iranian excavator was observed building a road between the Ziyadi guardpost at geographical coordinates 162489 and the Tariq bin Ziyadah guardpost at coordinates 204489 inside the area of separation.

3. At 1920 hours on 2 May 1992, 16 soldiers from the Iranian side occupied the Tariq bin Ziyad guardpost at geographical coordinates 204489 inside the area of separation.

4. At 1000 hours on 3 May 1992, a group of between 12 and 14 Iranians was observed laying barbed wire south of the Qal'at Lam guardpost at geographical coordinates 689248 inside the area of separation.

5. At 1130 hours on 7 May 1992, the Iranian side dug four slit trenches at intervals of 25 metres near the Iranian zone at geographical coordinates 899302 inside the area of separation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3072nd meeting, on 12 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled: "The situation relating to Nagorno-Karabakh".

"The Members of the Security Council are deeply concerned by recent reports on the deterioration of the situation relating to Nagorno-Karabakh and by violations of cease-fire agreements which have caused heavy losses of human life and widespread material damage, and by their consequences for the countries of the region.

"The Members of the Security Council commend and support the efforts undertaken within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), as well as other efforts aimed at assisting the parties in arriving at a peaceful settlement and at providing humanitarian assistance.

"They welcome the urgent dispatch by the Secretary-General of a mission to the region for fact-finding and to study ways and means to speedily assist the efforts undertaken within the framework of the CSCE to help the parties to reach a peaceful settlement. This mission will also include a technical element to look into ways the international community could provide prompt humanitarian assistance.

"The Members of the Security Council call upon all concerned to take all steps necessary to bring the violence to an end, to facilitate the work of the Secretary-General's mission and to ensure the safety of its personnel. They recall the statements made on their behalf by the President of the Council on 29 January (S/23496) and 14 February 1992 (S/23597) on the admission respectively of Armenia and Azerbaijan to the United Nations, in particular the reference to the Charter principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force."

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UNITED
NATIONS

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LETTER DATED 12 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 6 May 1992, concerning the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt

6 May 1992

The official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt is following with deep concern the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the persistent intensive bombardment by the Yugoslav army of the capital, Sarajevo, which has caused the loss of more innocent victims together with the destruction of resources and infrastructure. The perpetrators of these crimes are responsible for the dire consequences with regard to the prospects for renewed cooperation and solidarity among the peoples of the region, for resumption of the process of development and for a resolution of the present critical situation.

Egypt believes that the time has come for the international community to intervene with greater weight and effectiveness in order to end the acts of aggression to which peaceful civilians in Bosnia and Herzegovina are exposed and with a view to reaching a cease-fire which may serve as a prelude to the restoration of security and stability in the region.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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12 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 12 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in French and English, of a declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the European Community and its member States at Brussels on 11 May 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Community and its member States, following with great concern the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, restate that a political solution can only be based on the principles established in the constitutional talks between Serbs, Croats and Muslims sponsored by the peace conference.

The consistent deterioration of the security situation, however, renders progress in those talks increasingly uncertain and casts doubts on the viability of any agreement to be reached in them.

Although all parties have contributed, in their own way, to the present state of affairs, by far the greatest share of the blame falls on the JNA and the authorities in Belgrade which are in control of the Army, both directly and indirectly by supporting Serbian irregulars. The killings and expulsion of populations in Bijeljina, Zvornik, Foca and other towns and villages, the siege and systematic shelling of Sarajevo, the holding of Sarajevo Airport preventing even the safe passage of humanitarian relief from the ICRC are actions deserving universal condemnation.

The Community and its member States demand:

- The complete withdrawal of the JNA and its armaments from Bosnia and Herzegovina or the disbandment of its forces and the placing of its armaments under effective international monitoring;

- The reopening of Sarajevo Airport under conditions of safety, allowing for the urgently needed humanitarian aid to be distributed.

The Community and its member States also request from the authorities in Belgrade to commit themselves to:

- Respect for the integrity of all borders of all republics;

- Respect for the rights of minorities and national or ethnic groups, including Kosovo and Vojvodina, in accordance with the Carrington draft convention;

- Promote the conclusion of an agreement on a special status for Krajina ensuring respect of the territorial integrity of Croatia;

- Fully cooperate with all parties at the conference for settling the question of State succession.

The Community and its member States furthermore decided to:

- Recall their ambassadors in Belgrade for consultations;

- Demand the suspension of the delegation of Yugoslavia at the CSCE from taking part in the proceedings for the present. The situation will be reviewed on 29 June;

- Further pursue, should the situation remain unchanged, the increasing isolation of the Yugoslav delegation in international fora, bearing in mind, in particular, the impending OECD ministerial meeting;

- Ask the Commission to study the modalities of possible economic sanctions.

The Community and its member States call upon the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully in the orderly withdrawal of the JNA. Together with that withdrawal a phased demobilization of territorial defence forces must take place. They urge the Government of Croatia to do all in their power to prevent an incursion into Bosnia and Herzegovina of military and paramilitary forces as well as the smuggling of weapons.

The Community and its member States will keep the situation under review, in particular as far as the demands to the authorities in Belgrade are concerned. Failure to comply with the above will be taken into account when considering the question of recognition of the new federal entity on which Lord Carrington and the Arbitration Commission have been asked for advice.

UNITED
NATIONS

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13 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that the following measures have been taken by Sweden in pursuance of United Nations Security Council resolution 748 (1992) on sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

1. Provision of arms and related matériel, etc.

Swedish law generally prohibits the export of military equipment from Sweden without permission from the Government (Act 1988:558 concerning Prohibition of Export of Military Equipment and related matters, dated 1 July 1988).

In granting permission for exports of military equipment certain guidelines are applied. These guidelines have been approved by Parliament and include, inter alia, an unconditional undertaking not to permit exports of military equipment in cases where a United Nations Security Council resolution prohibits such exports to a certain country.

There have been no previous deliveries of military equipment from Sweden to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and no permits have been issued for future such deliveries.

Furthermore, the Government has implemented certain additional measures concerning the provision of arms and related matériel, prohibiting the sale or transfer of such equipment, including police equipment etc., as well as the provision of technical advice, assistance or training etc., by means of an Ordinance on Certain Sanctions against Libya (SFS 1992:187) which was issued on 15 April 1992. The regulations contained in this Ordinance, together with the general Act concerning Prohibition of Export of Military Equipment mentioned above, include all measures set out in Security Council resolution 748 (1992) in this respect.

There are no Swedish officials or agents present in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to advise the Libyan authorities on military matters.

2. Civil aviation, etc.

The above-mentioned Ordinance (SFS 1992:187) also contains regulations prohibiting aircraft from flying over the territory of Sweden if the aircraft are destined for, or have taken off from, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Furthermore, the Ordinance prohibits the supply of aircraft and aircraft components to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as well as measures which are intended to promote such supply, which includes the provision of new direct insurance for Libyan aircraft. The Ordinance also prohibits payments of claims against existing insurance contracts. The regulations thereby include all relevant measures set out in Security Council resolution 748 (1992) in this respect.

3. Diplomatic staff, etc.

Regarding measures with respect to the diplomatic mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Stockholm, the Swedish Government on 15 April informed the Embassy of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Stockholm that, before the end of April 1992, the mission must be reduced by five members of its diplomatic staff, including the deputy Head of Mission. The Libyan Embassy was also informed that the freedom of movement of the Head of Mission and the members of the diplomatic and administrative and technical staff was restricted to within an area of 30 kilometres from the location of the Mission.

UNITED
NATIONS

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S/23908
13 May 1992
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ORIGINAL: CHINESE

NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Acting Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), of the following:

Since Security Council resolution 748 (1992) took effect, the Chinese Government has strictly performed its obligations under paragraphs 3 to 7 of the resolution. With regard to paragraph 5, the Chinese Government has, in particular, stipulated that all relevant Chinese companies and departments should fully implement the provisions of resolution 748 (1992).

Until now, all these companies and departments have strictly abided by the stipulations of the Government.

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